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VOL. I NO. 70

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1946.

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NEW PHASE OF WORLD-WIDE MONETARY CO-OPERATION

EXCHANGE RATES ACCEPTED BY FUND

MEMBERS SUBMIT INITIAL PAR VALUES

London, Dec. 19.
The International Monetary Fund, opening a new phase of worldwide financial co-operation, announced last night that it would begin exchange transactions at rates existing on March 1, 1947.

Thirty of the 39 members submitted initial par values at the existing rates of exchange. Eight others were granted more time to determine theirs and one country, Uruguay, has not determined its initial value pending legislative proceedings.

Brazil, China, the Dominican Republic, Greece, Poland, Yugoslavia, France, in respect of French Indo-China, and the Netherlands in respect of the Netherlands Indies, requested more time to determine initial par values.

"This is the first time that a large number of nations have submitted their exchange rates to consideration by an international organisation and thus a new phase of international monetary co-operation has begun," the announcement said.

"The major significance of the present step is not in the particular rates of exchange which are announced, but in the fact that the participating nations have now fully established a regime wherein they are pledged to promote exchange stability, to make no changes in the par values of their currencies except in accordance with the Fund agreement and to assist each other in attaining the general objectives of the Fund."

Par Values
With the announcement came the following schedule of par values.
Belgian franc: 1,553.90 to tray ounce of fine gold and 43.8275 to the United States dollar.
Canadian dollar: 35 to gold ounce and one to the United States dollar;

French franc: 4,105.74 to gold ounce and 119.108 to the dollar;
Netherlands guilder: 921.9498 to gold ounce and 2.65285 to the dollar;
United Kingdom and South Africa: Union pound: 8.03485 to gold ounce and 0.248130 to the dollar;
Indian rupee: 115.798 to gold ounce and 3.30852 to the dollar.

"The initial par values are, in all cases, those which have been proposed by members, and they are based on existing rates of exchange," the announcement said.

"The acceptance of these rates is not, however, to be interpreted as a guarantee by the Fund that all the rates will remain unchanged," Associated Press.

Changes in Values
The fund recognises that changes in par values may subsequently become necessary and "it is just at such times that the fund can be most useful in seeing that the necessary exchange depreciation is avoided," adds Reuter.

"In the present circumstances, however, such disparities do not have the same significance as in normal times. For practically all countries, exports are being limited mainly by the difficulties of production or transport, and the wide gaps which exist in some countries between the cost of needed imports and the proceeds of exports would not be appreciably affected."

(Continued on Page 4)

UNO's Workings Criticised By Smuts

Pretoria, Dec. 18.
General Jan Smuts, Prime Minister of South Africa, broadcasting to-night on the United Nations decisions on South-west Africa and South African Indians, said: "We found unbelievable misunderstanding about race and colour conditions and their handling in South Africa. We found a solid mass of prejudice against the colour policies of South Africa, which not even the most efficient publicity could have broken down in the time at our disposal."

Of the United Nations rejection of South Africa's proposal for incorporating South-west Africa in the Union, General Smuts said: "The United Nations Government is determined to maintain at least the position given it under its mandate and to discharge the trust it has undertaken to the inhabitants of South-west Africa and to the Union itself to whose security South-west Africa is essential."

Besides being unfair to the Union concerning the Indian Government's complaint about the treatment of Indians in South Africa, the United Nations Assembly had struck at the very foundation on which the United Nations was established under the Charter.

The United Nations had assumed the guilt of the Union and had denied her the most elementary and fundamental rights of access to established authority of the international Court of Justice. The last word on these matters had not yet been heard in the Assembly, General Smuts declared.

UNO Criticised
He criticised the working of UNO, asserting that in recent UNO debates the talk was out of all proportion to results.

General Smuts declared: "UNO has much to learn and one hopes will evolve a working technique which will avoid much of the disheartening mistakes now being made at the beginning."

On the Soviet attitude towards the veto procedure in the Security Council, General Smuts commented: "We can but hope that the outcry in the Assembly will have its effect, otherwise, the lack of confidence in the Council will continue to grow and it will come to be looked upon as no more than a means of security so long as great power can arbitrarily veto measures to prevent an outbreak of war."

"The present uncertainty will discredit not only the Security Council, but the UNO itself and sooner or later lead to its decay."

Discussing Russia's apparently complete change of policy on disarmament, General Smuts said: "This

TRANSPORT BILL AGREED TO IN COMMONS

London, Dec. 18.
The British Government's bill to nationalise inland transport, which Mr Anthony Eden, for the Opposition, described as "a national disaster," was agreed to in principle by the House of Commons to-night when it was given a second reading.

The Opposition amendment to reject the bill was defeated by 382 votes to 204.

The bill will now go to the Standing Committee made up of about 50 members of all parties to be debated point by point.

Mr Eden said the bill was an "ill-conceived, ill-considered and ill-timed" proposal. If the Government were really determined to nationalise the railways let them do it in a bill which had not been riddled by every critic and person not an ardent Government supporter.

Amid loud and prolonged Opposition cheers, Mr Eden said: "It is my utter conviction that this bill as drafted, if carried into law, will be nothing less than a major national disaster."

Winding up the debate, Mr Herbert Morrison, the Lord President of the Council, said that before the war British railways lacked a good deal of efficiency and were capable of material improvement. Declaring that the railways had sometimes been unwilling to modernise and improve themselves, Mr Morrison said miles and miles of railway ought to have been electrified years ago. As long as a competitive system remained, there was no guarantee that transport needs of a less remunerative kind would be met.

"The new commission which would control transport would be able to put in hand a bold and considered programme of transport development which would have been utterly impossible in the condition of the transport industry between the war."

"We have brought in this bill, not with any abstract, dogmatic or doctrinaire beliefs, but because we believe it will improve the efficiency of public services," said Mr Morrison, adding that the Opposition had not produced any practical alternative. He sat down amid loud cheers from Government supporters.—Reuter.

breath-taking change of front may mean the greatest step forward ever taken towards a peaceful world order, but details are still to be worked out. It may be we have turned one of the great corners in modern history, but this could only be if no loopholes are left in the new system." —Reuter.

V-2 ROCKET TESTED AT 3600 MPH

White Sands,
New Mexico, Dec. 18.
A rocket, flying at a speed which would take it from London to Bombay in one hour and to Shanghai in an hour and a half, was fired by the United States Army here during the night, it is officially announced.

A variety of the German V-2 weapon which carried out long range bomb attack on London during the war, the rocket was set off over the desert where the first atom bomb had its sensational try-out last year.

The authorities claimed two records for last night—an altitude of 119 miles and a speed of 5,350 feet per second or more than 3,600 miles per hour.

It has not yet been disclosed as to what has happened to the small metal plugs which Army representatives hurried before firing it was hoped to hurl from the nose of the rocket in an attempt to overcome the earth's gravitational force.

If the experiment succeeded, some of these plugs should now be soaring into space while others not quite so fast would be circling the earth as miniature and invisible moons.—Reuter.

NEW AIR SPEED RECORD FOR JET-PLANE

London, Dec. 19.
The pilot of a British jet-propelled Meteor plane claimed an air speed record of 520 miles an hour between Le Bourget airfield and Croydon, London, yesterday. J. Bridge, aged 25, covered the approximately 200 miles in 23 minutes and 37 seconds.—Associated Press.

Royal Engagement Rumour Premature

London, Dec. 19.
Prime Minister Clement Attlee and his Cabinet have not been consulted about an engagement for Princess Elizabeth, official sources said yesterday and, as a result, the rumour that she would marry Prince Philip of Greece and Denmark must be regarded as premature.

A government source said that it had been assured "very recently" by Admiral Lord Mountbatten, Prince Philip's uncle, that there was nothing to "the report of an engagement, although Lord Mountbatten had been described as strongly favouring his nephew's marriage to the future Queen."

Some objections to Prince Philip as Royal Consort had been voiced in Left Wing circles on the ground that he would form a link with the Greek Royalist Government.—Associated Press.

Singapore Knows Nothing Of Sarawak Ban

Singapore, Dec. 18.
A Government spokesman stated to-day that nothing was known here regarding the Sarawak Government's ban on the visit of Mr Anthony Brooke—former Rajah Muda—to Sarawak.

Circles connected with the Brooke family in Singapore stated, however, that Anthony would seek a clarification of his position in Singapore and would try to ascertain why the ban had been imposed.

Soon after his arrival here—expected to-day—Mr Anthony Brooke, it is believed, will meet the Colonial Secretary of Singapore or the Secretary-General to the Governor, General Hoffman.—Reuter.

The Rajah, who is now in Hongkong has been refused a visa unless he gives an assurance that he will not engage in any political controversy regarding Sarawak while in Singapore.

Replacement Of Franco Discussed In Spain By British Diplomats

TALKS AT ONE TIME HOPEFUL

London, Dec. 18.
British diplomats in Madrid have been meeting leaders of the Spanish political parties to explore the possibility of forming an interim coalition government to replace Generalissimo Francisco Franco, a government source said to-day.

This source said consultations had been proceeding for a "considerable period" and at one time appeared hopeful.

However, the informant said, a United States blast at Spain—presumably that of the Security Council last June—reversed the situation and gave Franco a new lease of life.

United Nations actions so far apparently had only strengthened Franco's hand, enabling him to go before the people and Army with the claim that foreign nations were trying to dictate to Spain.

Britain hoped a broadly based coalition government comprising parties from the Right Centre to Left Centre could be formed to take over Spain from Franco until free elections could be held.

The source said he presumed United States diplomats similarly had been exploring the possibility of an interim government. Such consultations with political leaders were necessary to enable the government to determine what stand to take on Spain in United Nations discussions.

The informant declined to say whether the British diplomatic mission had met with Left Wing Spanish underground representatives in Madrid. He said, however, there could be no hope of including either extreme Left Wing or extreme Right Wing representatives in the interim government.

British consultations with Spanish political leaders were still continuing despite the decision to recall the British Ambassador, Sir Victor Mallet, in line with the United Nations resolution.

The source conceded the consultations might be contrary to usual diplomatic custom, but said Spain was rather a special case since the British Government repeatedly had made it known it detested the Franco regime and hoped to see a coalition caretaker government replace him pending free elections.

It was disclosed that the consultations were being held only because Mr Morgan Phillips, secretary of the Labour Party, apparently inadvertently hinted at British action within Spain in his reply yesterday to the rebel Labourites' criticism of the British policy towards Franco.

Mr Phillips said: "Britain is the only power in the world which is continuously working both inside and outside Spain for a means of removing Franco. But we will not support any measure which has no positive results. It is no use Britain imposing economic sanctions when

(Continued on Page 4)

Pope To Deliver Xmas Message To World

Vatican City, Dec. 18.
Pope Pius XII, receiving Cardinals and Prelates of the Roman Curia on Tuesday, December 24, will give a Christmas message to be broadcast to the world.

The Observers Romano said that the Pontiff would, at that time, receive the Christmas greetings of the Princes and high prelates of the Catholic Church in Rome.

The Pope's message will be broadcast by Vatican Radio beginning at 10 a.m. GMT.—Associated Press.

STOP PRESS

SYDNEY TEST SCORES

Sydney, Dec. 19.
There was slight moisture on the ground this morning, but it tended to improve, rather than damage, the track. Edrich, continuing England's second innings with Hammond, made four this morning to take his score to 80, while Hammond made eight, his score being 23.—Three wickets are down for 261.—United Press.

Later.
Hammond was dismissed this morning after scoring 37. Scores: Hammond, c Toshack, b McCool 37; Edrich, not out 85; total 280 for four wickets.—United Press.

Later.
Edrich reached his century amid a great ovation from the crowd. Scores: Edrich, not out 100; J. T. Ikin not out 6; total 291 for four wickets.—United Press.

Later.
England, 309 for 5 wickets Ikin out.—Reuter.

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Suspension Bridge To Span River Severn

The longest suspension bridge in Europe is to be built across the estuary of the River Severn which separates South Wales from England and flows into the Bristol Channel, reports Reuter.

The bridge, with a centre span of 3,000 feet, is one of the first projects in long-range plans announced by the British Government earlier this year to link the industrial areas of Britain by a vast network of highways, bridges and tunnels.

Foundations for the bridge have already been laid, and wind tests are now to be made on a model of the bridge preparatory to starting its construction.

When completed, at an estimated cost of £7,500,000, the bridge is expected to bring new life and industry to parts of South Wales which can now be reached only by circuitous routes, crossing higher reaches of the river.

To test the wind forces which the bridge may have to withstand on its exposed position on England's stormy West Coast, scientists of the National Physical Laboratory will use a specially designed wind tunnel large enough to house a model 52 feet long.

Taking No Chances

The tunnel, which is now being built by engineers of the Ministry of Transport, will be one of the largest in Britain, and observations from the experiments will help designers of the bridge choose the form of

suspension best suited to prevailing conditions.

They are taking no chances even though equipped with reports of much larger suspension bridges already built in America, including the film of the collapse of the Tacoma Narrows, in the State of Washington in 1940.

Out of the British experiments for the Severn Bridge—as it will be known—may come a considerable contribution to the international files on the subject of suspension.

Though nearly 200 feet longer than the ill-fated Tacoma bridge, the Severn Bridge span of 3,000 feet is far short of the world's largest—the suspension span of 4,200 feet across the Golden Gate entrance to San Francisco harbour.

New York Project
The George Washington Bridge across the Hudson River in New York City is also larger, with a span of 3,500 feet. The largest suspension bridge in Britain is still the Forth bridge, of 1,700 feet built in 1890. By comparison Sydney Bridge has a steel arch of 1,822 feet, while the steel arch of Newcastle-on-Tyne Bridge is 1,254 feet.

All these bridges would be easily eclipsed if ever the Narrows at the entrance of New York Harbour were bridged. Plans for this project call for a record-breaking suspension span of 4,020 feet. For some years now, engineers have discarded the cantilever type for suspension in any bridge over 800 feet. Up to 10,000 feet is now considered feasible for a suspension bridge.—Reuter.

Speaking Clock Not Affected By Current Breaks

"Tim"—the speaking clock which automatically tells the time to Britain's telephone subscribers—is not affected by failures of the public electricity supply. Unlike home electric clocks, frequency fluctuations do not make "Tim" behave erratically.

Although the power for the speaking clock is supplied by the mains it is not dependent upon it, for if the mains voltage drops below a certain level automatic switching gear comes into action and the necessary power is obtained from generators.

"Tim" is extremely accurate but, just to be certain that the wrong time cannot be transmitted, the London speaking clock consists really of two quite separate clocks, each under the control of its own pendulum. These clocks by means of a circuit provide a constant check on each other's timekeeping. There is also a similar installation at Liverpool and the whole country-wide "Tim" service can be supplied from either installation alone or shared between the two.

At every hour a signal is sent to all four clocks from an establishment at Abinger, near Dorking, England, which is under the control of the Royal Observatory. This causes lamps to light on a control board which indicate whether the clocks are "correct" or have a small error. A log is kept of this information and the records show that it is very rare indeed for the error on any clock to exceed 1/10th second.

When the hourly check signal does reveal a small error automatic equipment comes into operation at once and corrects the error. Should the error exceed 1/10th second the clock is automatically withdrawn from service—which is continued from the stand-by clock—until both the error has been corrected and its cause eliminated.

In the London area during a recent four weeks' period over 2,600,000 calls were made to "Tim", and since 1936, when the service commenced, over 184,000,000 have been recorded.

"ANNA" AT WAR RELICS EXHIBITION

Perhaps the most frequent idle question at the Relics and Realities Exhibition, sponsored by the Army Benevolent Fund, on the John Lewis site in Oxford Street, London, is "Who is Anna?"

One of the exhibits is Hitler's telephone exchange which carried the names of Himmler, Bormann, Keitel, Dr Dietrich, Goering's name appears to have been deleted—and Anna.

Who she was no one appears to know. "Anna" may not even have been a real person, but just a code word for some person or department whose identity still remains a secret, but who was apparently extremely important. There is, by the way, no indication of Eva Braun's name on the boards which provide 200 lines. They were in all probability part of the main switchboard of Hitler's H.Q. in East Prussia.

Opened on December 2 by Major General the Earl of Athlone, K. G., who was greeted by a fanfare of trumpets at the entrance to the exhibition, the show succeeds in presenting vividly the contrasts between Hitler's will and the reality of his life, and the appalling conditions of the jungle in Burma.

Exhibitions on show include Goering's armoured car—and, in ironical contrast, alongside a British armoured saloon for certain V.P.s which they wouldn't use because it was Hitler's Will and Testament, his personal Standard, the Samurai sword made by Yasumitsu in 1420 and surrendered to Lord Louis Mountbatten, Supreme Allied Commander SEAC, on the surrender of the Japanese forces by Count Terauchi, and a long sword forged in 1202, kept in a wooden case and worn only momentarily on State occasions. This sword occupied a place in the esteem of the Japanese people some thing akin to our Domesday Book.

Realistic Paintings
There is a remarkable collection of pictures executed by Gunner Leo Lee, of the Royal Artillery, of the Malayan campaign and three, and a half years in a Japanese prison camp.

Rawlings, who belongs to Blackpool and was a commercial artist there before the war, risked death and torture to carry out the paintings, some of which are painted in their realistic portrayal. His materials were blood, crushed stones, grease and other strange substitutes, the brushes being fashioned out of human hair.

Snow is falling thickly as one makes way through the exhibits to the section showing "snow" warfare, the "snow" being projected by a fan from one end of the hall and creating a realistic feeling that it is going to fall steadily for weeks, and that the light is tricky! A blue light behind a skier coming down a slope in full kit, heightens the feeling. Outside a tent is a wounded "man" strapped on a sled ready for removal, while rifles are stacked under a collection of twigs and bracken over which the falling snow has formed a canopy.

Various clever "gadgets" are on show, including a padded stretcher for lowering wounded over cliffs, and a compact sled material which, fastened to ski sticks, provides an improvised sled in emergency.

The contrast in passing through into the next hall is very marked, the gloom and patches of eerie light of the jungle being supported by the sound of monkeys, birds, and other animal life of the jungle.

Constructed of Scrap
There a "Japanese" lies unpowered on bamboo shoots before a British machinegun emplacement, several soldiers stand through a watery way covered by the automatic rifles of their comrades from the edge of the tall tangle of the jungle, and a life-like native squats on the ground under the interrogation of a couple of Britons on patrol.

Perhaps in some ways the exhibition is even more noteworthy from the fact that the cost of the entire jungle display was a mere £265. It was constructed by the Ordnance Display Services Unit, and they used all sorts of "scraps" materials for their work—hessian, canvas fabric material used in road construction, paper, glue, etc.

All of the tall bamboo trees are tufted with sweepings of the barrack room floors and cigarette ends, and even a milk bottle is known to be inside one!

Yet the vegetation, huge leaves, bamboo poles, all strike one as completely natural. Coming back through the exhibits one finds not far from the death mask of Himmler (which surely does him a service!) a collection of items from the home of Victor Lutze, leader of the Sturm Troopers, and which have been loaned to the exhibition. One of these is one of the books of the 1936 Olympic Games, Gold Medalist Winners, autographed by Lutze himself, according to Gunner Benfield.

AMERICAN CRUDE OIL OUTPUT

Washington, Dec. 17.
In a tentative prediction prior to its annual forecast in December, the United States Bureau of Mines estimates American crude oil output in 1947 at an average of 4,840,000 barrels a day.

This exceeds the latest forecast of the record yearly average of 4,744,000 barrels a day for this year, and compared with the average crude production of 4,000,000 in 1945, 4,884,000 in 1944 and 4,125,000 in 1942.

Total demand for oils in 1947 is placed at 5,560,000 barrels a day, which is above the latest forecast of 5,200,000 for this year, and is 25

GRANTS FOR COLONIAL WELFARE

Grants and loans made to the British Colonial Empire during the three months ended October 31, 1946, for development, welfare and research totalled £1,367,555 reports the Colonial Office.

This total includes a grant of £300,000 for agricultural development in Jamaica and £204,707 for water development in Bechuanaland. Other grants to Bechuanaland were for the extension of the services of the Livestock and Agricultural Department (£74,215) and the control of tsetse-fly (£78,575). A loan of £49,500 has been made to Basutoland for the improvement of Masai water supply.

In the Gold Coast, a grant of £31,000 has been made towards leprosy survey work and £83,334 has been allocated as a grant to meet the payment of interest on a loan to be raised by the Government for the extension of the housing accommodation in urban areas.

Other development grants include £25,000 for the improvement and extension of Castles water supply in St. Lucia, £40,000 for the central engineering and traffic training school for the African staff of the Posts and Telegraphs Departments of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika, and £91,650 for the provision of leprosy colonies in the Gold Coast. In Northern Rhodesia a grant of £31,050 has been made for red locust control and in Basutoland £32,000 for anti-erosion measures.

Research grants include £15,000 towards work on the design of apparatus for the application and dissemination of insecticides, a similar sum for the joint secretariat of the Colonial Medical Research Council, and £8,050 for the preliminary research by Council of water storage at Lake Victoria, Uganda.

Among other grants are £4,000 to Bechuanaland for the development of spinous cactus, £5,500 for the construction of a primary school in the St. Paul's district of St. Helena, £2,225 for the provision of a survey apparatus at the Lighthouse, Grand Turk, in the Turks and Caicos Islands, £8,000 for an experimental campaign against yaws in the Gold Coast, £2,300 in connection with re-organisation of the pineapple industry in the Malayan Union, and £1,000 to Jamaica for the investigation of problems of the refrigerated gas storage of bananas.

Correspondence

Barristers & Lawyers

(To the Editor, H.K. Telegraph)

Sir,—I read "Observer's" letter in your issue of December 12, 1946, with great interest.

I did not write earlier as I was awaiting a possible response to the very definite challenge issued by "Observer" to the "legal lions" for a possible justification of non-fusion.

In default of even a nibble at "Observer's" hat, I am now writing you in the matter and thank you for the use of your columns.

I desire to record my considered opinion in the fullest support of "Observer's" advocacy of fusion and to record publicly a reply to certain private discussions amongst my legal brethren on the question raised by "Observer's" letter.

The suggestion has been made that in lieu of fusion and as an apparent call for the anomalous ratio of fees to the claims in a Civil case, the Summary Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court should be raised from its present limit of £1,000.00 to £5,000.00.

The suggestion is obviously a sop to public opinion, because I cannot understand why a solicitor may be allowed to advocate a \$5,000 claim, but not a \$10,000 or higher claim.

Further, I am in complete agreement with "Observer" that if a client is desirous of engaging the services of a barrister only without going through a solicitor (involving the duplication of fees) he should be permitted to do so.

Neither is the suggestion in any way an answer to the more important point raised by "Observer" as regards criminal cases, whereby, if the pre-war system prevails, a solicitor may defend an accused at the Police Courts but if the same accused is committed to trial at the Sessions, Counsel must be engaged.

I have had also a very interesting chat with a Singapore barrister agent. His position in Singapore is regarded as every thing he told me in regard to Singapore and the success of fusion there applies with equal if not greater force to Hongkong.

I respectfully suggest the official taking up of "Observer's" suggestion, both in the interests of the public and of the professions concerned.

A SOUTHERNER.

SOUTH PACIFIC AIR TRANSPORT COUNCIL

Canberra, Dec. 19.
Delegates from the United Kingdom, New Zealand, Fiji, and Australia attending the initial meeting of the South Pacific Air Transport Council last night elected Mr. Arthur Drakefield, Australian Air and Civil Aviation Minister, as permanent chairman.—Associated Press.

per cent higher than the pre-war demand of 4,300,000 barrels, a day in 1941.

The Bureau expects exports to decline to an average of 415,000 barrels a day next year from 435,000 barrels forecast in 1946.—Reuter.

DOGS FOILED JERUSALEM GUNMEN

Two Boxer dogs who attacked a terrorist armed with a sub-machine gun out to kill two senior officers of Army Headquarters in Jerusalem will soon receive the Dicken medal for gallantry, the animals' VC.

They are "Punch" and "Judy", belonging respectively to Lt-Col. H. G. Niven and Lt-Col. A. H. K. Campbell, Deputy Assistant Judge Advocate General of the Jerusalem Military Court.

These two officers and the dogs were in the sitting room of their house in a Jerusalem suburb one night when the two dogs suddenly dashed off, apparently having been attracted by a slight sound outside. They were seen to leap at a stranger who had crept up to the house.

The intruder opened fire with a sub-machine gun, seriously wounding "Punch" and then ran away as a general alarm was given. He was not captured.

Nine rounds of expended Tommy-gun ammunition were later found in the garden. "Punch" who had two wounds in the throat and had also been shot below the left eye and in the shoulder, sustained severe injuries that he was thought to be dying, but under skilful treatment has made a good recovery. "Judy", whose own wounds were lighter, was found covering "Punch", and it appears that she tried to protect him with her body when he fell.

New Cunarder Modelled After Clipper Ships

The bows of the largest ocean liner now under construction in Britain will be designed on the lines of the famous old Clipper sailing ships, those graceful vessels which ran races nearly 100 years ago in the tea trade from China.

As yet unnamed, and known on the Clyde, where she is growing daily at the shipyards of John Brown & Co., as "G35", the new Cunarder will be of about 30,000 tons gross and just over 700 feet from bows to stern.

Sister ship to the new Mauretania, the "G35" will serve as an intermediate or supplementary ship in the North Atlantic trade. She will have only one funnel, and those on her bridge will have an uninterrupted view of the waters ahead for her only mast will be about the bridge.

At the moment the new liner is still in the skeleton stage and as she nears her launching weight of about 17,000 tons in the late spring or early summer of 1947 some 2,000 workmen—platers, riveters, welders and others—will swarm over her 60 miles of staging in use as workmen's platforms.

When she sails she will be a complete township in which the inhabitants will live at luxury level—at 23 knots.

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SHIPPING NEWS

Cruiser: Euryalus, North Wall, Belfast, North Arm.
Transport: Donaventure, Mackie's Wharf, Westover, Penn, Dry Dock, Cockade, South Wall; Constance, 6; Cosack, North Wall.
Escort Vessel: Widemouth Bay, South Wall; Alert, North Arm; Black Swan, Aberdeen, Air, South Wall.
Submarine Depot Ship: Adahant, 2, Westover, Penn, Dry Dock, Cockade, South Wall; Constance, 6; Cosack, North Wall.
TUGS: 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

SLAV ANSWERS GREEK CHARGES

New York, Dec. 18.
Mr. Sava Kossanovich, Yugoslav Ambassador in Washington, replied to the Greek charges before the Security Council today, stating that Yugoslav "Quilings" were being concentrated and armed in Greece to cause unrest in the Balkans.

Speaking at the resumed hearing of the Greek complaint regarding aid allegedly given by Yugoslavia, Bulgaria and Albania to guerilla bands in order to cause incidents on the Greek northern frontier, Mr. Kossanovich said: "Dr. Tsalikis (Greek Prime Minister) considers the best way of promoting good relations between Yugoslavia and Greece is to assemble war criminals and Quilings from Yugoslavia, to arm them and use them in an attempt to cause unrest in the Balkans; he apparently considers this as a sign of friendship."

"It is not interference to say that all this is detrimental to both the Greek people and to the reputation of Britain, whose authority enables Dr. Tsalikis to remain in power."

The United States tabled a resolution calling upon the Security Council to establish a commission of investigation, composed of the five permanent members and a neutral, to proceed to the Balkans at once and not later than January 15. "The commission's area of investigation would include such territory in Albania, Bulgaria, Greece and Yugoslavia as it considered necessary."

It was also proposed that the commission report back to the Security Council at the earliest possible date.

U.S. Resolution
It was announced that Albania and Bulgaria, both non-members of the United Nations, had agreed to accept Security Council jurisdiction of a peaceful settlement of this case.

Mr. Herschel Johnson, presenting the United States resolution to the Council, said: "This is exactly the type of case which the Security Council was created to deal with, and I cannot over-emphasize the importance for the future of the United Nations of our ability to arrive at a satisfactory solution."

Border violation of the nature of those alleged cannot be ignored by the Security Council. It is the inescapable and self-evident duty of the Security Council to investigate the facts without attempting to prejudge the issue."

British Sir Alexander Cadogan, supporting the establishment of an investigation commission, described the situation in the region covering the frontiers between the four countries as "highly dangerous" and added: "Here is a smouldering fire which may burst into flame at any moment."

It would be quite impossible for the Security Council, without an investigating commission, to arrive at a clear judgment, while continuing the debate would only worsen the situation, added Sir Alexander Cadogan.

A decision made by the Security Council in this dispute is subject to the Big Power veto. Conference circles await with interest to see whether, in view of the heated debates on the veto just held in the General Assembly, any one of the Big Powers will use the veto right to prevent Council action.

Administration Of British Zone Discussed

London, Dec. 18.
Very full discussion of matters affecting the administration of the British zone of Germany took place at today's meeting of the British Parliamentary Labour Party, according to a short official statement issued afterwards.

Mr. John Hynd, Minister responsible for the administration of the zone, was at the meeting and explained the Government's policy "and the progress that has been made."

The Minister of State, Mr. Hector McNeill, who is virtually Deputy Foreign Secretary, also attended the meeting.

Mr. Hector McNeill, Minister of State, denied in the House of Commons, today, a report of American opposition to the socialisation of industry in the British zone of Germany.

Replying to a question, he said: "My attention has been drawn to this press report, and I am glad I can give assurance that it is absolutely without truth."

Back-benchers State Views On Foreign Policy
New York, Dec. 18.
A cable statement on foreign policy by 16 rebel British back-bench Labour members of Parliament was published today in the New Republic, the New York Left Wing weekly edited by Henry Wallace since he resigned as Secretary of Commerce after differences with President Truman on foreign policy.

One of the signatories was R.H.S. Crossman, leader of the "rebel" movement in the recent House of Commons debate on the reply to the King's speech.

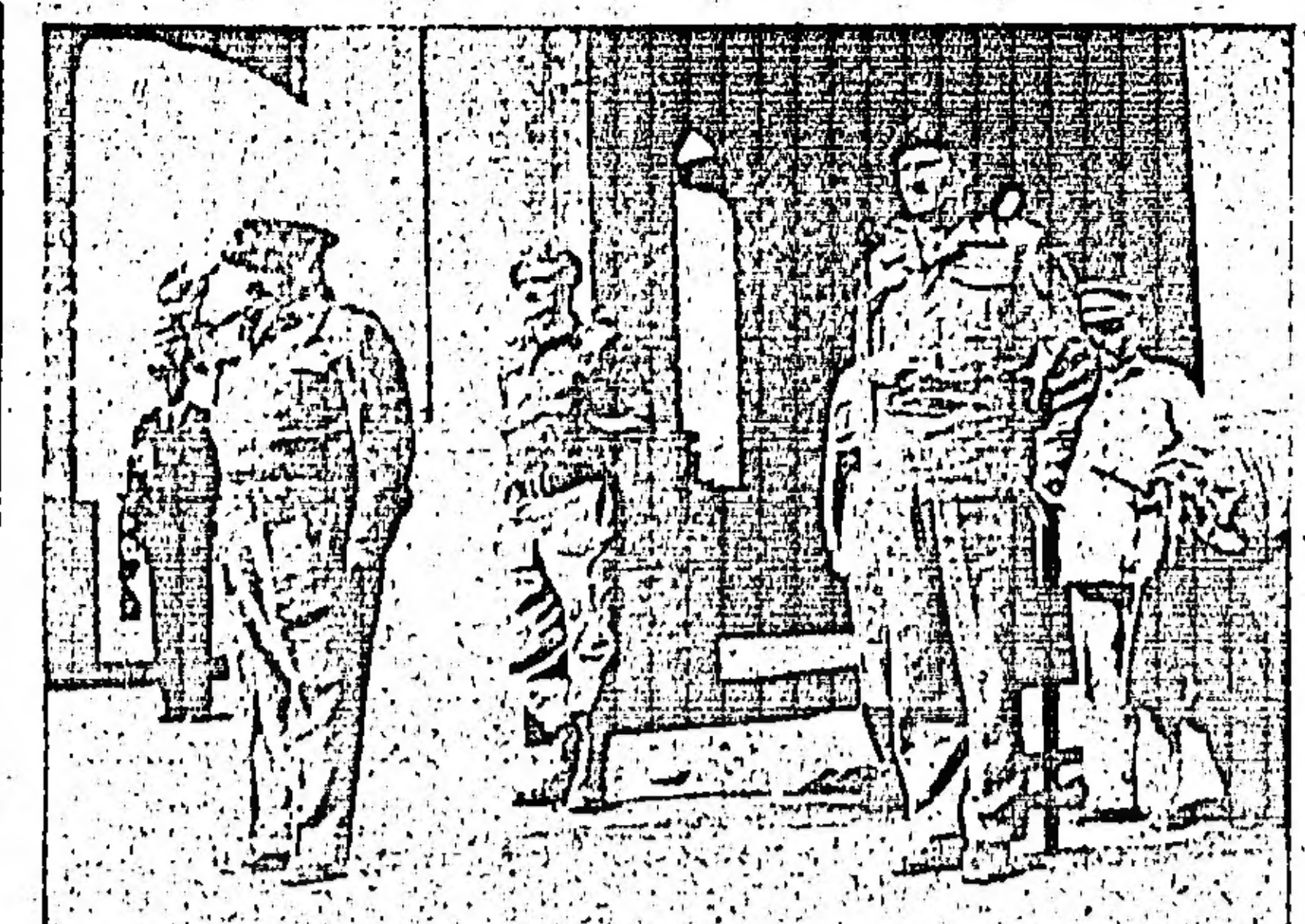
The statement said: "We work for the dispersal of those mutual suspicions which divide the great powers and which make effective international co-operation impossible. We feel the Soviet will join with us and with yourself in hoping that the great genius of the American people and the immense resources of the United States will be used with those of the other countries to promote planned distribution of the world's goods for the relief of famine and distress."

The alternative to this policy is annihilation."

In an editorial comment on this statement, Wallace wrote: "It may well prove that one of the most important purposes of the back-benchers in Parliament is to mediate between the United States and Russia. These back-benchers are not Communists."

Greek Frontier Claims Protest
Athens, Dec. 18.
The "Pan-Hellenic Committee for the Defence of Greece's Betrayed Rights" has handed a document to the Allied Ambassadors in Athens, vigorously protesting against the rejection of Greek frontier claims by the Big Four Ministers.

A delegation went to the Embassies after the four-hour national mourning yesterday, during which all activity stopped all over Greece.



ON A VISIT to his State Regiment, the Jodhpur Sardar Infantry, at present stationed in Hongkong, HH the Maharajah of Jodhpur arrived by air yesterday. He is seen above (at left) taking the salute at Queen's Pier. The GOC, Major-General F. W. Festing, who welcomed the distinguished visitor, is on the right. (Photo: Ming)

HUNGARIAN POPULATION DISPUTE WITH CZECHS

Budapest, Dec. 19.
The Foreign Minister, M. Janos Gyongyosi, told the Hungarian Parliament yesterday that Czechoslovakia "arbitrarily and inhumanly" had broken the agreement between the two countries for an exchange of population.

M. Gyongyosi's speech was the first statement since the receipt of a Czech note accusing Hungary of breaking the agreement and was in answer to a protest that Hungarians fleeing from the Czech labour drive had been fired on as they crossed the border.

The Foreign Minister said Hungary was willing to continue the exchange of population of Czechoslovakia would also the "confiscation of Hungarian property" compensate Hungarians who lose their jobs with the Czech-Slovak government, and cease the inhumane dispersal of Hungarians within Czechoslovakia.

AMERICAN SUPPORT FOR CHINA
Washington, Dec. 18.
United States support for the Government of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek was reaffirmed today by President Harry Truman in a declaration of policy towards China.

The President recalled his statement, made a year ago, affirming recognition of the Chinese National Government, and added: "The views then expressed by this Government are valid to-day."

The Presidential statement of four thousand words, expressing regret that unity had not yet been achieved in China, declared: "We are ready to help China as she moves towards peace and a genuine democratic government."

It pointed out that \$500,000,000 was still being held earmarked for China by the American Export and Import Bank, and said that the United States was prepared to consider aid to economic reconstruction and reform "when conditions in China improve."

Reiterating the pledge not to interfere in China's internal affairs, President Truman stated: "Our position is clear. While avoiding involvement in their civil strife, we shall persevere with our policy of helping the Chinese people bring about peace and economic recovery in their country."

Marshall's "Peace Mission"
The United States Forces in China, the President revealed, had been reduced from a peak of 115,000 last year to under 12,000 today, and promised that the strength would be further reduced.

In his account of General George C. Marshall's "peace mission," the President said that the five-star General had stayed on in China because he knew the seriousness of the problem and how important it was to reach a solution.

Blum Bars Unauthorised Interviews

Paris, Dec. 18.
President-Premier Leon Blum's Socialist Government ordered that no civil servant of France is to give newsmen interviews or press conferences without first receiving authorisation from the Premier himself.

The measure was believed adopted because of statements given by members of the preceding government which were later denied when public reaction was unsatisfactory.

"Save The Frame" Budget
Paris, Dec. 18.
M. Leon Blum's "save the frame" budget for the first three months of the year, providing among other drastic cuts for a 50 per cent reduction in military expenditure, was today adopted by the Assembly's Finance Commission.

Economies also include a reduction of expenditure on civil servants, ending of economic subsidies, and tightening up of income tax control.

EX-MINISTER ARRESTED
Paris, Dec. 18.
M. Andre Jegout, bodyguard to M. Robert Schuman—who gave up his post as Minister of Finance yesterday—has been arrested by the Paris police on a charge of staging an armed robbery in one of the offices of the Ministry.

It is alleged that Jegout and an accomplice summoned to the Ministry an antique dealer, who had reported a burglary, and accused him of falsifying the report. Jegout is alleged to have drawn a revolver and demanded two million francs "hush money."

Viet Nameese Fire On French Truck
Paris, Dec. 19.
A French Press Agency dispatch from Hanoi said that three French soldiers and 15 Viet Nameese were killed after a French military truck carrying food was fired on by a Viet Nameese defence post near Grand Lac.

After the shooting French reinforcements were summoned and shelled the houses in which the Viet Nameese snipers were believed to be hiding.

The same Agency's dispatch from Saigon said that 10 French soldiers were killed near Cu Chi, 18 miles north-west of Saigon, during a clash in which four French companies and some 500 Viet Nameese were engaged.

Expelled Germans May Want To Return
Prague, Dec. 18.
Dr. Eduard Benes, President of Czechoslovakia, has warned Government officials that 2,170,598 Germans expelled from Czechoslovakia will try to return at some future date, the Czechoslovakian Press Agency reported today.

Vaclav Nosek, Minister of the Interior, presented Dr. Benes with a booklet which showed that up to November 1, 1945, 598 Germans had been transferred to the American zone of Germany and 750,000 to the Soviet zone.

SHAKESPEARE FOLIO SOLD
New York, Dec. 17.
William Shakespeare, dead for 350 years, continues to make money for his admirers. A first folio edition of his plays was sold recently for \$5,000.

An agent for an anonymous private buyer purchased the folio at a public auction sale of literary material disposed of by order of Mrs. J. B. Hershorn, of Great Neck, Long Island.

WAR AGAINST MARSEILLES UNDERWORLD

Marseilles, Dec. 18.
With orders to kill, Marseilles police declared war against the city's underworld, who are out to avenge Theodore Aristoteles and his accomplice Alti Latte.

Aristoteles is charged with the murder of the Norwegian Consul in Marseilles, Frederick Kristian Mars-trander, who was shot dead at his home by a man who entered the dining room while he and Mesdame Mars-trander were having supper.

The assistant escaped with an accomplice through the window.

According to the newspaper Paris Soir, the police are in a state of alert since the abortive kidnapping attempt involving Chief Inspector Gerolami, who arrested Latte.

Gerolami was leaving police headquarters when a party of gangsters surrounded him and tried to force him into a car, but he fought himself free.

Aristoteles, interrogated by the investigating magistrate, said he killed because my invalid child cost 48,000 francs per month.

FRANCO'S REPLACEMENT DISCUSSED
(Continued from Page 1)
an agreement with Argentina, provides Franco with all he needs."

United Press
Asked whether activities of this kind, by a diplomatic mission, were not unusual, the informant said that British relationships with Spain were so unusual that it made little difference, adds Associated Press.

"It is not diplomatically usual for one government to make it public, as we have done, that Britain would like to see a changed government in Spain."

The source said he could not speak for the American Government, but it would not "surprise" him if the United States were examining the situation in Spain in the same way.

At one stage, the informant said in answer to a question, that it had seemed as though Britain's efforts to establish an alternative regime in Spain would be successful, but the denunciations of Franco that had taken place in the United Nations had enabled the Spanish leader to consolidate support for himself within the Army on the basis that Spain was being attacked by foreign elements.

These denunciations, the source said, had definitely impaired the prospects of ending Franco's rule.

In reply to a further question the informant stated that the examination had included the possibility of deriving support for a new Spanish government from the army, which, he said, did not appear to be solidly behind Franco.

SWISS TO GO IN FOR ATOMIC RESEARCH

Berne, Dec. 18.
Switzerland is to spend 1,000,000 Swiss francs a year on atomic research. This is the gist of a decree of the Federal Council, sanctioned unanimously by Parliament today, providing for state subsidy of atomic research at the Federal Institute of Technology in Zurich and the Universities of Basle, Geneva, Lausanne and Neuchatel.

The motion, proposed by the Socialist Party that atomic research should be placed under direct state control was not passed.

Parliament was assured that Switzerland would never make atomic bombs and that the subsidy aimed only at the exploitation of atomic energy for peaceful purposes.

TRADE PARLEYS BETWEEN U.S. AND RUSSIA

New York, Dec. 18.
The Soviet Government, through the Russian Ministry of Foreign Trade, has accepted the US Government's proposal for a series of trade conferences between officials and business men of the two countries.

Mr. E. Ropes, Chief of the Russian Division of the US Department of Commerce, said the first talks will be held in Washington to be followed by other talks in Moscow.

He estimates Russia needs and can finance a minimum of \$200,000,000 imports annually. Current Russian needs would amount to \$500,000,000 worth of raw materials, \$200,000,000 of machinery tools and rolling mill and petroleum and \$10,000,000 worth of generators and other electrical equipment, which Russia can buy only from the United States—United Press.

Miniatures Fetch Good Prices

London, Dec. 18.
Two illuminated miniatures from the "Book of Hours" of Etienne Chevalier, Treasurer of France about 1460, fetched £4,200 at one of London's leading sales rooms today.

One of the miniatures, known as "Vespers of the Holy Spirit," was sold for £2,200. It depicts the west front of Notre Dame Cathedral in liquid gold.

The other miniature, a memorial to Saint Veranus, was sold for £2,000. It depicts the interior of a cathedral with a robed and mitred bishop and a crowd of people, some of them priests.

IRREGULARITIES IN CEYLON REPORTED

Colonel A. D. Dods-Parker (Cons.) asked the Colonial Secretary in the House of Commons today: "What action he proposes to take in view of the disclosures of irregularities in the Ceylon Auditor-General's report on civil defence expenditure for 1943-1944 and 1944-1945; who was the Civil Defence Commissioner concerned and what office he now holds?"

Mr. Arthur Creech Jones, the Colonial Secretary, replied: "I do not propose to take any action in this matter. The Auditor-General in Ceylon is required under the constitution to furnish his report to the Governor and to the Speaker for communication to the State Council where it can be debated. It would then be for the Ceylon Government to decide in the light of the debate what further action would be appropriate."

INTERNATIONAL TALKS ON CHINA URGED

Washington, Dec. 18.
An international conference within the framework of the United Nations to seek a solution of China's internal strife was proposed today in a statement by American Senators James E. Murray (Democrat from Montana) and Ralph E. Flanders (Republican from Vermont) and was granted a permanent commission in the Royal Air Force in 1919, after serving with the Royal Corps.

The statement added: "Representatives of all China's parties should be permitted to participate in the Government of China and the United States, Britain and Russia should declare themselves out of Chinese politics."

AIR APPOINTMENT FOR ASIA COMMAND

London, Dec. 18.
Air Commodore Allan Lancelot Addison Perry-Keene was yesterday appointed Air Officer in charge of Administration, Air Headquarters, Asia.

Air Commodore Perry-Keene has been Air Officer Commanding No. 3 Indian Group, India, since June, 1946. He was formerly Air Officer Commanding No. 4 Indian Group and No. 27 Group, Air Command, South-east Asia and was granted a permanent commission in the Royal Air Force in 1919, after serving with the Royal Corps.

TO-DAY'S BROADCASTS

ZBW on 645 ko and from 1230-1245, 620-720, and from 9-11 p.m., also 938 m.c. 530. Studio: "Children's Hour" 620. "Services Music Hall" to London Relay: News: 715. "Compendium on the Test Match" 725. "Orchestra" 730. "Radio: 1000 Stars" 730. "The Piano: 750. "River Reveries" 755. "Studio of the River" 815. "Compendium on the Test Match" 825. "Livi Emilio & Barnabas von Gezy & His Orchestra" 9. London Relay: News: 930. Studio: "Gospel Gloria" 930. The Andrews Sisters: 930. London Relay: "Singing Club": 10. Margherita Ferras (Soprano) & Dorian Symphonie Orchestra: 1030. Piano and Violin Recital by Bach: mainfest and Kreisler: 11. Close down.

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